

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims: Please amend the claims as follows:

We claim:

Claim 1. (Currently Amended) A method for bacterial cell digestion comprising employing a substance that binds to a component of the cytoskeleton, especially to bacterial EF-Tu in the area of the domain 2 (amino acids 205 to 298) and/or domain 3 (amino acids 299 to 394) of said EF-Tu.

Claim 2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the cell is a bacterial an Eu bacterial cell.

Claim 3. (Cancelled)

Claim 4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substances bind to the substance binds to said bacterial EF-Tu in the area of the amino acids 218 to 224 of the domain 2 and/or in the area of amino acids 317 to 328 and/or 343 to 354 of the domain 3.

Claim 5. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substances contain substance comprises a partial segment of the amino acid sequence from domain 2 or domain 3 of said EF-Tu having segments of the amino acid sequences from the domains 2 and/or 3 with a length of at least four amino acids.

Claim 6. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 5, wherein the partial segments have segment comprises a length from 5 to 15 amino acids, especially from 6 to 12 amino acids.

Claim 7. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substances contain the substance comprises domain 3 of EF-Tu and no other domain of EF-Tu.

Claim 8. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substance is a linear or cyclic peptide compound or a peptide mimetic agent.

Claim 9. (Cancelled)

Claim 10. (Cancelled)

Claim 11. (Cancelled)

Claim 12. (Cancelled)

Claim 13. (Cancelled)

Claim 14. (Currently Amended) ~~The process according to claim 10 method according to claim 1,~~ comprising introducing into said cell a nucleic acid which encodes said substance which destabilizes the cytoskeleton.

Claim 15. (Withdrawn) Process for producing a compound, wherein cells are used into which a sequence has been introduced, coding for a compound that destabilizes components of the cytoskeleton of the cells, the cells are cultivated and in this way the desired intracellular compound is obtained.

Claim 16. (Withdrawn) Process according to claim 15, wherein the desired compound is intracellularly produced by cultivation of cells and, in a second step, lysis of the cells is caused by induction of expression of the compound that destabilizes the cytoskeleton.

Claim 17. (Withdrawn) Process according to claim 16 [sic], wherein the desired compound is formed by heterologous expression.

Claim 18. (Withdrawn) Process according to claim 16 [sic], wherein the desired compound is formed by homologous expression.

Claim 19. (Withdrawn) Process according to claim 16, wherein induction takes place by quorum sensing.

Claim 20. (Withdrawn) Process according to claim 16, wherein the sequence that codes for a compound that destabilizes the cytoskeleton of the cells in a construct is introduced into the cells, the construct containing additional regions that allow an induction of the synthesis of the compound.

Claim 21. (Withdrawn) Construct, comprising a sequence that codes for a compound that destabilizes components of the cytoskeleton of cells.

Claim 22. (Withdrawn) Construct according to claim 21, furthermore comprising a gene segment that allows the induction of synthesis of the compound that destabilizes the cytoskeleton.

Claim 23. (Cancelled)

Claim 24. (Currently Amended) The process according to claim [[9]] 5, wherein the substance comprises a partial segment of the amino acid sequence from the domains 2 and/or 3 with a length of at least 5 amino acids.

Claim 25. (New) The method according to claim 6, wherein the partial segment comprises a length from 6 to 12 amino acids.